

BEAUTIES OF KING EDWARD'S COURT

For many months to come the court of Great Britain will remain plunged in grief, at any rate official grief, for its late head. His majesty Edward VII has declared that the memory of Victoria is worth at least a year's official mourning, and few if any Englishmen and women are inclined to disagree with him.

But when the court of St. James eventually casts aside its sackcloth and ashes a revival of splendor is con-



Photo by Baker, Birmingham, England.
THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

fidently looked for. Under the late queen it was a sore point with Englishmen that the court of her majesty was eclipsed by those of many of the lesser dignitaries of the continent. Londoners in especial regretted that Queen Victoria spent so little time in her capital city.

Edward VII is likely to remedy all that. He is of a social disposition, and his court will no doubt reflect the social inclinations of his mind. Especially is the king fond of being surrounded by bright and beautiful faces. As English society is full of beautiful women, his desire will be gratified.

Prominent among the English beauties to figure at King Edward's court will be the Countess of Warwick. She is probably the most beautiful peeress of England. She delights to call herself a "splendid pauper" in playful allusion to the fact that her income is not quite as large as that of some other members of what was previously known as "the Prince of Wales' set." She is better known in England as "the babbling Brooke," for it is generally believed that she made public the famous Tranby Croft baccarat scandal a number of years ago. The Countess of Warwick was then Lady Brooke, since her husband had not yet succeeded to the higher title. Besides her beauty she possesses more than an average share of brains.

One of the American women who will grace King Edward's court will be the Countess of Essex, formerly Miss Adele Grant of New York. Her title has invariably been borne by a beautiful woman, and she is no exception to the rule. Other Americans for whom the king has shown a decided prefer-



Photo by Downey, London.
LADY DE GREY.

ence in the past and who will help to lighten his court will be Mrs. George Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, and Lady Naylor-Leyland, widow of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland and formerly Miss Jennie Chamberlain of Ohio. It is known that his majesty has a decided liking for Mrs. Ogden Goellet, a beautiful society woman of New York, and she may be

SOME OF THE FAIR ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WOMEN WHO WILL GRACE BUCKINGHAM FUNCTIONS

one of the American beauties to lead Great Britain's social season.

Lest we forget, Queen Alexandra must not be left out when taking account of the beauties of King Edward's court. The queen, in spite of her 56 years and the sorrows that have darkened her life, retains much of the beauty that made her conspicuous years ago. By all accounts she is a lovely and lovable woman and will preside over the bevy of younger beauties with the grace inherited from generations of royal ancestry.

Among the women who have touched the susceptible heart of England's king Mrs. George Keppel is one of the latest. Though untitled she is of aristocratic ancestry and the sister-in-law of the Earl of Albemarle. Mrs. Keppel is a typical English beauty and has besides brains and wit to recommend her. To his credit, he it stated, the erstwhile Prince of Wales was always fonder of combined beauty and brains than of greater beauty without mental ability.

The Countess of Mar and Kellie, who is a daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury, is one of the most beautiful women of the United Kingdom. Her title, which is Scotch, is one of the most ancient of the northern kingdom and belongs to the head of the historic family of Erskine. Court gossip has it that the countess has already been selected by Queen Alexandra to fill one of the most important positions of the court. She is well fitted by appearance and experience to grace any position to which she may be called.

Lady de Grey, who will also probably fill an honorary position under Queen Alexandra, has long been one of the most notable and popular beauties of London society. She is a member of the Herbert family, the head of which is the Earl of Pembroke. It is a curious fact that this family is noted for having unusually large feet, and this is the only blemish on the otherwise perfect beauty of Lady de Grey. She is tall, stately and statuesque, with a captivating smile and a perfect figure.



Photo by Lafayette, London.
THE COUNTESS OF MAR AND KELLIE.

Lady de Grey's first husband was the Earl of Lonsdale, whose death was caused by too fast a life. His widow did not mourn her loss much or long, for she soon married Earl de Grey, who is the son and heir of the Marquis of Ripon, the well known statesman. Lord de Grey is immensely wealthy, and his countess can well afford to indulge her taste for jewels and finery. She is very fond of music and the drama.

Another charming American who enjoyed the favor of the Prince of Wales in days gone past is Mrs. Arthur Paget, who was Miss Minnie Stevens, daughter of the late Mrs. Paron Stevens of New York. Although Mrs. Paget need not make way for any woman in England on the score of beauty, her greatest charms are her wit and originality.

The Duchess of Sutherland as the wife of one of the greatest and richest of England's noblemen will probably be prominent in royal circles. The Duke of Sutherland owns about 1,500,000 acres of English soil. The tastes of his duchess do not run so much to society as they do to philanthropy. She is the sister of the Earl of Rosslyn, who has adopted the stage as a profession and has made his appearance as an actor in America. The Duchess of Sutherland has tried her hand at writing, with a fair share of success.

These are only a few of the lovely women who will grace the court of Edward VII. Among the grand old families of the United Kingdom are many others who are fair of face. They have the entree to royal circles by right of birth, title and great wealth, and although they may not be as prominent as the so called "leaders" they will nevertheless help to make up a charming circle of beauty and grace that it would be hard to match elsewhere.

GUNS MADE IN GERMANY

The British war office really does not seem to be satisfactory to any one except the enemies of England. The most recent groan which goes up from the British "ratepayer" is over the hurried purchase of guns in Germany for use in the South African war. Germany proclaimed a strict neutrality, and England was warned that she must not violate it. To buy guns from Herr Krupp would be fraught with so much danger of discovery that England was persuaded to use a "middleman" and buy her guns from another and less well known firm. They did so, and the guns got safely out of the German empire and into the British empire in spite of the vigilance of the officials of William the Only.

But now the "ratepayer" is howling that he has not "got his money's worth," that the guns he bought are of inferior make, and, in short, he is really beginning to believe that Germany "bunkoed" the "mistress of the seas." As the guns were not used in actual warfare after all and as they have not been condemned by the war office, it would seem that the firm which sold them to the British would have a pretty good ground for an action of libel against the critics which are now hysterically condemning them offhand.—New York Times.

The Overworked Telephone.

One of our steam contemporaries calls attention to the fact that an American manufacturer of rotary pumps advertises as follows: "Our pumps at work about three miles out in the country are started and stopped from the company's office, their operation being ascertained by telephone. This goes on for days without any person going near them." There could, of course be other electrical methods of observing the fact that the motors and pumps were at work, but the audible indication of the telephone is allright.

There seems to be no end of the duties that can be thrown on the telephone, and each latest suggests a new one. For example, in mill towns it is now found that calling people up in the morning by telephone beats the alarm clock and the perambulating watchman all hollow. This idea has recently received an extension in a western city where a patient tired of depending on careless nurses now has them notified by telephone every time the hour comes around for the administration of his dose. It is said the plan works to perfection.—Electrical World and Engineer.

California Navel Lemons.

The acme of perfection in the orange kingdom is the navel. Its praises are sung and its merits known all over the world. California lemons are fast becoming as well and favorably known, and only recently we published a series of analyses showing their superiority over the Mediterranean fruit.

Among the requirements of a lemon for market are comparatively seedlessness, thin rind and light pulp. These the California lemon possesses in a marked degree. But it has remained for Dr. Woodbridge, the well known agricultural chemist of Los Angeles and South Pasadena, to succeed in producing a navel lemon absolutely seedless and possessing the characteristics and advantages of the orange after which it is named, for he has named the new lemon California navel lemon.

Origin? That's another question. We tried to get the doctor to tell, but he wouldn't.—California Cultivator.

The Troublesome Moth.

The Mediterranean moth is giving a good deal of trouble in the flour mills of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It thrives in flouring mills, evidently feeding on flour dust, and multiplies at an enormous rate. Thus far no effective way has been found to get rid of it. The immature worms play havoc with the machinery plant, weaving webs in the machinery, in the dust collectors and various shoots of the mill and blocking operations. In one of the mills of Superior the moths got into some of the wooden shoots, and finally it was necessary to take out the shoots and burn them. The moths are transferred from mill to mill, it is believed, through the interchange of sacks and bags. Duluth millers are greatly exercised for fear that the moth may in some way get entrance into their plants. Indeed, all the millers in the northwestern states will guard vigilantly against such a calamity.

Cities Struggle For Supremacy.

The census of 1900 shows that only two classes of American cities have made especial progress—those on the inland lakes and those possessing great and diversified manufacturing enterprises. The river cities are growing more slowly; the coast cities south of Norfolk are making little progress, but between that point and Portland, Me., they are attracting large populations. The railroad cities, especially those of comparatively high altitudes, are also making considerable progress. The United States has more cities of 1,000,000 population and upward than any other nation in the world. It has three cities of over 1,000,000, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Our growth in wealth is equally rapid.—Success.

A Crematory Trust.

A movement has been started, it is said, to consolidate all the crematories of the United States and Canada into one association. There are now 75 crematories in this country. The object is to make a uniform price for cremation. Certificates, to be paid up during the lifetime of the holder, will be issued, and upon the death of the owner of a certificate his body may be incinerated at any of the crematories in the association. The organization of the international society will be effected at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition.

WOMAN AND FASHION.

Down of Turquoise Blue and White.
Paris Evening Gown—An
Astrakhan Bolero.

Turquoise blue oriental satin patterned with white is the material used for creating the smart gown shown in the illustration. The long skirt is very gracefully cut and hangs in soft folds,



A SMART GOWN.

while just at the waist there are many little tucks placed so as to take all superfluous fullness away from the hips, and the bottom is finished with a big ruching of white mousseline de sole.

The front of the bodice rolls back in two pretty little revers faced with white satin, embellished with applications of white lace, while an edging of pearl beads is continued down either side of the front. In the interior is a chemisette of white mousseline de sole with several rows of shirring at the décolletage. A fichulike drapery of the mousseline de sole encircles the back of the décolletage, falls over the shoulders and passes under the revers, where it terminates in a rosette and flowing ends. The sleeves fit the arms snugly and terminate at the elbows, where they are finished with a flounce of plaited mousseline de sole. The belt is of plain turquoise blue panne gently crushed and folded round the waist, being invisibly fastened at the left side.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Paris Evening Gowns.

Evening gowns are of primary importance, now that the season of dances, theater and dinner parties is with us. Among the diaphanous frocks which a foreign fashion writer informs us are particularly favored abroad are those of net striped with satin ribbons, the ribbons being put on either in straight lines or in waved lines, while the net is invariably mounted over chiffon and bears a lining of lace.

For the lace and chiffon gowns which have not net covering merve or liberty satin is invariably used as a lining, and the favorite tints for the diaphanous frocks for ballroom wear are pale pink and pale green.

Floral decorations are much sought after, and the manufacturers of the artificial flowers have brought their art to a singular perfection. In Paris this season they do not seek in their flowers to imitate nature accurately, and the Brodingnagian rose, which bears a few velvet leaves and a golden center, finds much favor there. These huge flowers are constantly made in black, too, and small black flowers are patronized again by our continental pioneers, these decorating many of the tulle and lace toques being prepared for the visitors to the Riviera.

An Astrakhan Bolero.

The astrakhan bolero represented is worn over a waistcoat of ermine and



A HINT FROM PARIS.

lined with the same fur. The lapels are fastened back with brass buttons, and the taffeta skirt is trimmed with narrow black velvet.—Paris Herald.

Sweet Stuff Secrets.

In the making of confectionery it is said the Chinese possess secrets that Europeans would like to get hold of. They can remove the pulp of an orange and substitute jellies of various kinds, and no one can detect by the closest examination that the skin of the orange has ever been cut or disturbed in the least.



From a recent photo.
MR. B. B. CROWNINSHIELD, DESIGNER OF THE LAWSON CUP DEFENDER.

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